APPENDIX:
UNAIDS'S OBJECTIVES, STRUCTURE AND APPROACH

UNAIDS was established in 1994 pursuant to UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1994/24, which tasks UNAIDS with the following objectives:

- provide global leadership in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
- achieve and promote global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches;
- strengthen the capacity of the UN system to monitor trends and ensure that appropriate and effective policies and strategies are implemented at the country level;
- strengthen the capacity of national governments to develop comprehensive national strategies and implement effective HIV/AIDS activities at the country level;
- promote broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS within countries, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions; and
- advocate greater political commitment in responding to the epidemic at the global and country levels, including the mobilization and allocation of adequate resources for HIV/AIDS-related activities.

UNAIDS organizes its work through a Division of Labour which describes how the UNAIDS family (*i.e.*, the UNAIDS Secretariat and the Cosponsors) works collectively to support effective responses to HIV at global, regional, and national levels. Within UNAIDS, the UNAIDS Secretariat has the overall responsibility for ensuring functioning and accountability across all areas of the Division of Labour, as follows:

(a) the UNAIDS Secretariat is to influence the setting of a rights-based and gender-sensitive HIV political agenda for the three Strategic Directions outlined in the UNAIDS Strategy for 2001–2015;

(b) the UNAIDS Secretariat is to promote coordination, coherence and partnerships across the Division of Labour in the Joint Programme; and

(c) the UNAIDS Secretariat is to support the mutual accountability of the Secretariat and Cosponsors to enhance program efficiency and effectiveness and to optimally deliver on the shared Joint Programme mission, vision, and Strategy, with measurable results.

UNAIDS operates within the framework of the UN system. It benefits from, and seeks to support, the commitments of UN Member States. As a UN-system entity, UNAIDS is guided by, *inter alia*, the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN human rights treaties. UNAIDS is also guided in its work by the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goal 6, by which Member States have committed to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic. Moreover, UNAIDS supports the implementation of the declarations on HIV and AIDS adopted by the three sessions of the

UN General Assembly dedicated to the global AIDS epidemic. In these declarations, UN Member States have made several commitments regarding many different aspects of the response to HIV:

(a) On June 10, 2011, UN Member States adopted a General Assembly resolution titled the *Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS*, U.N. Doc A/RES/65/277 (June 10, 2011), in which they noted that many national HIV-prevention strategies inadequately focus on populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be at higher risk and that these populations include sex workers.

(b) On June 2, 2006, UN Member States adopted a General Assembly resolution titled the *Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS*, U.N. Doc. A/RES/60/262 (June 2, 2006), in which they committed to overcoming legal or other barriers that block access to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

(c) On June 27, 2001, UN Member States adopted a General Assembly resolution titled the *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, U.N. Doc. A/RES/S-26/2 (June 27, 2001), in which they noted that some factors, including of a legal nature, are hampering awareness, education, prevention, care, treatment and support efforts.